Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshale-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steole. Clerks of the Market-John Chambley, ex-officio, aret.

Jos. L. Rynn, second ; and John Reddick, third. Tax Assessor-William Driver.

Revenue Collector - A. B. Fhankland Water Tax Collector-E. B. Garrett Treasurer-B. Henry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leake. Superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyntt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Scabury. Sexion of the Cemetery-T. H. McBride. Eirest Overseer-J. L. Siewart.

CITY COUNCIL.

City Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, Prosident ; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scevel, Wm. S. Chenthatu, J. C Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. common Conseil-W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Varbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Torner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Audrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Clasborns Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien Mayfield, Caeatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. Gas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner. Slures -Hough, Cuiborne and Davis. Police-Cheatbam, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough, Carborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and

Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Terner. Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

co-The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Toursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Contain-Join Baugh. First Licutesand-Wm: Yarbrough Second Lieutement-John H. Davis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Dawis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett Robert Scott, W. C. Francia, Thomas Francia, Andrew

The Police Court is opened every morning

Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulltt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif -James M. Minton. Deputies Thomas Hotel Register-Phineas Garrett Trustee-W. Janper Taylor. Coroner-N H. Belcher. Ranger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector - J. G. Briley. Railroad Tax Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower and J. E. Nowman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT,

Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Clerk-David C. Love.

By The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner.

Clerk-Charles E. Diggons. ar The Court meets the first Menday in April August and December ...

CHANCERY COURT,

Chancellor-Hen . Samuel D. Frierson. Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaven.

The Court meets the first Monday in May and

L O. O. P. Jone F. Hine, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Lesucur, N.G.; J. E. Milis, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary : L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabue Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; H. F. Brown, Trensurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90 -- Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday | vening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G ; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Bich, N.O.; P. Friedma , V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; Goo. Seifnele, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encomponent, No. 1-Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuiler, S.W.; Pater Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Brunch Emcampment, No. 4-Meets at the above Hal on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each mouth. The officers are: Jas. T Beli, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.: Charles Kiroher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY -- Continued

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Houdquarters on High street. Gen. Negley,

District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr

Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 19th U. S. lo fantry A. A. A. G. Propost Marchal-Headquarters at the Capitol. A

C. Gillem, Col. 1st Teno, Infautry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Hendquarters on Cherry street: No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quariermaster-So .- Chorry street. Capt.

R. Etevenson. Assistant Quartermaster - Vine street, from Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. E. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster-No. 87, Market street .-Capit, J. M. Halo. Chief Commissory-Headquarters, No. 10, Vinc. st. Capt. R. Macfeely.

Commissary of Subsidence-Broad street. Capt. : Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence-Corner of Broad and College streets. Licut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Masonis Building. J. R. Puris, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION WAS communiced a few weeks mace, for the purpose of opposing the Rebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to scoods. It holds as friends all who repport, and as foca all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchwood but

Fn-mon and Nationality.

With rebels and traite—bas no comprehise to make—it contends for the Federal Constitution and with restance of the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Stresses Law of the Laxo, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithment

standing.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and be organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were be trayed to the rebel despotsm at Richmond by a per-dicus Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason an anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names o rebel office holders, Vagilance Committees, and Minus Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let these ambitious and avariations men who have plotted our rain to their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "tien in society, Let it be shown how the sefetyed defenders of Goodhern Rights" are now leading maranding bands of the Joseph and mentioners are St. to be in of free-hosters and moss-troopers over our State, kid-mapping negroes, atcaling horses and cattle, breaking murdering usarmed edizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Scothern conspirators now circulate freely through every neighborhood and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loys men everywhere and us in the dissemi-and the advocacy of Free Government? mination of facts

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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#3-All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all levers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns o the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon, but every such change will involve extra expense to be paid for by the advertiser.

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Marriage and Funeral Notices,

be charged for the excess.

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

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tash required in advance for all advertisements. inless by special agreement. We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the

above rates, to which we bind cornelves strictly to WM. CAMERON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch Nassyrum, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Aashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1862.

A fast contractor, a few nights ago gambled away 275,000 bushels of cats, in a Washington gambling house. That was "sowing wild eats" with a ven-

The Vicksburg Whig, reduces the dimensions and value of Bragg's pile considerably in the following paragraph:

A citizen of our city just returned from Knoxville, who has been with General Bragg's army through Kentucky, informs us that they did not bring the amount of supplies out of Kentucky that we heretofore reported. They started with 8,-000 fine beef cattle about 500 of which were used on the march. They had S0, 000 yards of jeans, but burned about half of it. They brought some other articles, but not in large quantities.

A letter from Warrenton, Virginia, to the New York Times contains the fol-

EXTRA BILLY SMITH .- Ex-Governor Smith, or he who is more familiarly known as "Extra Billy," resides in this town, on the Culpepper road and was found at his home yesterday, and was paroled. He is yet confined to his house with wounds received in battle and a fever that supervened. He talks despondingly of the affairs of rebeldom, and predicts that one more, battle will settle the fate of the Confederate States. The fate of this prematurely old man is but another illustration that the way of the transgressor is hard. A man of limited capacity of mind, but of great social influence he was one of the first to use his influence, to sever the Union, and boastingly sought a traitor's doom. To-day he is a ruined man, prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which he will rise, if at all, a mere wreck of his former self. Of his two sons, one was killed in the battles in front of Richmond, and the other died from disease incurred by exposure serving the secession cause.

The Cotton Excitement in India.

The vigorous efforte put forth by England to obtain cotton from her own colonies have produced an extraordinary degree of activity in India. A Calcutta letter in the London Times says:

"At present it is striking to observe the way in which cotton is pouring into Calcutta. The jetties on the Hooghly and the turucks on the line are covered with great bags, unscrewed, and, in some cases, almost unsewn. No care has been shown in packing it, and little is given by the railway officials in the transit. The road and the river are often covered with it; natives as they pass, and the birds of the air, help themselves to it; and all because there are no screws in the interior. Yet, so largely have prices risen in the interior that it can afford to pay the high

habad to Calcutta is due solely to the want of screws. Great boats, which are as safe as they are fence. There is, of course, abundant gressional districts had only what were unwieldly and unshapely, are borne down | military authority in the South for sayby the current on to Calcutta. This is | ing that they are as impregnable as Gib. "Radical Emancipationist" candidates; the result of prices having at last risen | raltar; but | military men and their others had simply "Union" and "Union above the level of 1859, when they reach- mouth-pieces have too often succeeded Democratic" while several districts ed their highest point during the past twenty years. Fortunately, too, the rise false sense of security to admit the prin- The dispatches announce the complete took place about sowing time, and the ciple that they are to be implicitly refact that native capitalists are eager | lied on, and that it is unpatriotic to re. ists "in St. Louis city and county. In for cotton gives the people, so often de- sist their lullabies. We have the same the First Congressional District there is luded by the fickleness of Manchester, strain at New Orleans. The people there said to be some doubt, but the impression confidence in the permanence of the rates. | a woke one morning to find the 'enemy's is that Hon. F. P. Blair, "Conservative So long ago as the close of July, fifty- | flag in their harbor, and that they had four shillings per maund of eighty-two Ghazeepore, and this is higher than has them with security. ever been known. But the cotton seems to be most filthy, and has never been so permitted to be known of the state of the over Thomas Allen, the Democratic canmuch adulterated as within the last ten defences of our ports. But recent omens didate. The dispatches state that "the years. Formerly each kind of cotton are not favorable. Within a few weeks return from the interior are meagre, but had its own peculiar failing, but now all | past, Galveston has, almost without a the Emancipation ticket is undoubtedly are bad alike. Compta, which had only struggle, fallen into the hands of the elected." seed, is now weighted in addition with enemy. The newspapers were forbidden stones and dirt, while Broach and Dhol- to say anything of the defences of this lera, which were only dirty, are now as city. There was no call for help except near Eagle Harbor, were "playing horsfull of seed also as Compta. Werse than | such as reached the duil ear of the Govthis, mixing has been added to the baser ernment; people were not aroused; their "horse," was hitched to a tree in front of kind of adulteration, and bad cotton has patriotism was required to be ignorant, his house by a cord which passed around high reputation for gallantry, coolness, been packed with all the well-known and distinctive marks of what is good."

SAFE INVESTMENT .- Many capitalists into the lap of the enemy. are, it is said, purchasing diamonds and jewelry as the best and safest manner in which they can invest their money. Married ladies strongly advise such in-

Emancipation Proclamation.

The Richmon's Examiner, of November 5th, has the following article:

"The enormous and rapid increase of the enemy's naval power in this war is one of its most painful subjects of interest. This arm has grown to such size as to threaten us in many respects more seriously than the enemy's land forces. The Yankees have now affoat at least two hundred vessels of war more than they could boast when the war commenced. Large and active preparations have been made for naval movements this winter. and it is generally estimated that there

sides these affoat. There is good reason to suppose that the Yankee fleet, which is to fall upon our coast this winter will be stronger in point of armament and class of ships than any which has yet embarked on an offensive movement. The objects to be accomplished by this naval demonstration are

are now about fifty iron-clad men-of-war

building for the Yankee government, be-

of the most considerable importance. They are to capture our seaports; to make their blockade effectual; and to open avenues of invasion to these districts of the South where the emancipation proclamation can, with the beginning of the new year, be put into practical effect.

"It is useless to deny the advantages which would ensue to the enemy from the capture of our remaining ports, or to slight such a misfortune to us by the consolation that we can still whip the enemy by interior warfare. The welfare of the country is essentially associated with the protection of what ports we now have; and if there is any reason to fear that, through improvidence, or imperfect foresigh' on the part of this government, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile are to fall into the hands of the enemy this winter, then we may prepare ourselves heart of the South, and fearfully try the was planted very late in the season.

fortitude of our people. "With these ports in the hands of the enemy, the blockade could be enforced with a strictness and rigor of which we have yet had no experience in our sufferings from this source. We would have text, that "Cotton is king." to abandon all ideas of building a navy on this side of the Atlantic. We would have to repeat the humiliation of giving premises are entitled to respect. up to the enemy or of destroying what I take pleasure in adding that Messrs lose, to a great extent, our vast system supply of Machines for ginning cotton. of railroad communication in the cotton render the sustenance and preservation of a large army almost impossible.

"These calamities threatened in the apture of our ports are grave enough. One graver, however, and more terrible than all these, is to come if the enemy can get a hold in the cotton states, for putting into operation there his emancipation scheme. Great efforts will naturally be made to keep this pet measure of the given large majorities against the Adabolitionists from falling to the ground, ministration, on the ground of its being Lincoln has bottled for the first of Jan- have voted sustain the Administration. uary does not go into a harmless fizzle of Noble little Delaware has re-elected to soda powder. So far in the war the ene- Congress Hon. Geo. P. Prisher, who voted my's scheme of servile insurrection has with the Administration party all last proved a ridiculous failure. The attempt session, and went into the contest this is now to put it into operation where we year as an avowed supporter of the Presiare least defended, to try the poison at dent's emancipation schemes. The Dem- Fitz John Porter (a New Englander with the heart of the South.

"Prediction of future disaster is not a rates demanded necessarily by the rail- pleasing tale to that portion of our peo- candidate, who was nominated by the way for cotton so packed. Little above ple who are never questioning what the same Convention which nominated Mr. thirty hundred weight of unscrewed cot- government does, and take for patriotism Fisher. Such a result, especially at a ton can be stowed away in one wagon, a blind and blustering trust in the fu- time when so many Union men of Dela- Porter, in New Hampshire. Gen. Hunter and each wagon costs from thirty to ture. It is for fear of the consequences ware are away in the army, is most thisty-five rupees, and at that sum hard- of this wretched self-deceit that we have cheering. ly pays. This rupee a hundred weight pointed out the important results involto transport cotton from Agra and Alia- ved in the naval movements of the enemy Delaware, and one that has a much greaton our coast and rivers. We do not say er population of slaves, sends still more that Charleston, Savannah and Mobile encouraging news. The contest was a ney, ("Philip my King") also "dead on the "The river presents a similar scene. are or are not in a state of complete de- somewhat complicated one. Some Conin lulling our people to sleep with a had as many as three candidates apiece. been made the victims of the sloth and pounds was the rate at Mirzpore and inefficiency of those who had flattered

to trust to leaders, and to be submissive his neck with a noose. He was capering

The practice of shrouding all military vestments on the part of their husbands. has not acted well in the South. It may, may be imagined.

The Rebels Squirming Under the to some extent, have served the purposes of authority in throwing a veil over the eyes of criticism, and concealing, though imperfectly, its faults. It certainly has hot blinded the enemy. It appears, cu-riously enough, that he has kept himself thoroughly informed of the condition of our defences, while our own people know of weakness only when the intelligence reaches them that they are in the hands of the Yankees. That we shall not have a repetition of this sad experience of the past at Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, and other places on our coast threatened by the enemy, we continue to hope; but it is hoping in the dark."

Indiana Cotton.

From the Cincinnati Gazette Some days since we noticed in the Gazette the receipt of a specimen of cotton grown in Madison county, Indiana, by Miss Burrows, and mentioned that we had forwarded the sample to a gentleman for his opinion as to its quality. We now have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following letter on the subject, from Samuel Fosdick, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Franklin Cotton Factory of this city:

CINCINNATI, November 14, 1862. To the Editors of the Guzette:

I have examined the sample of cotton you sent me. The fact that it was grown in so high a latitude-Madison county, Indiana-gives it additional interest, and the sample you send being from one boll, is assurance that a fair yield may be realized. As to quality, but little more could be desired than is shown in the specimen, of which the fibre, though no

long, is fine, strong, silky and uniform. I have also before me a sample of cotton grown near this city by Mr. P Evans. In regard to the quality of this, the preceding remarks will fully apply, though the boll is not so full, which may for a train of disasters that will reach the be accounted for from the fact that it

It is cause for congratulation, as these samples plainly indicate, that our Northern soil is so well adapted to the culture of this great staple, furnishing additional proof of the tallacy of the traitors'

My own judgment is borne out by the opinions of others, whose views in the

few naval structures we have. We would Gould, Pearce & Co. will soon have a Generals and appoints three, to-wit: Cas-The hand machines can be furnished for States: and we might realize, when it about \$50; those for motive power at was too late, that the interior warfare of about \$200. With the former 500 lbs. which such hopes are indulged, would can be ginned per day; with the latter about 2,500 lbs. per day.

Respectfully, with regard, SAME. FOSDICK.

Delaware and Missouri.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin] A most singular circumstance is to be noted in the late elections; while New York and other free Northern States have ocratic candidate for Governor has also been defeated by Mr. Cannon, the Union

But Missouri, as a larger State than called "Conservative Republican" and success of the "Radical Emancipation- ately. Republican," is beaten by Sam'l Knox, who favors the President's emancipation policy. In the Second District, Henry T. Blow, another Emancipationist, is un-"Nothing outside of official circles is doubtedly elected by a large majority

Some children at the Northwest Mine, es." One little fellow, supposed to be the to whatever Providence had in store for and dancing around the tree when the them-and so another prize has fallen noose tightened around his throat, choking him to death. His parents were looking at him from the window of the their troubling themselves with inquiries, had been watching his death struggle

Maj-Generals of Volunteers-Where Born, and from What States Appointed.

New York, directly and indirectly given eleven Major-Generals to the war. Of these, Major-Gens. Henry W. Slocum, John J. Peck, Geo. W. Morrell, Schuyler Hamilton, and Gordon Granger, were born in and appointed from the State, John A. Dix was born in New Hampshire, and Edwin D. Morgan and Edwin V. Sumner in Massachusetts, though all were appointed from New York. Samuel R. Curtin, born in New York, was appointed from Iowa.

Massachusetts gives seven Major-Generals in the war, of whom only one was born in and appointed from her—Nathan-iel P. Banks. Major-General B. F. But-ler was born in New Hampshire, Darins M. Couch in New York, while Edwin D. Morgan and E. V. Sumner were appointed from New York. Erasmus D. Keyes, from Maine, and the gallant old

fighting Joe" Hooker from California. Ohio is prelific in Major Generals, and literally swarms with Brigadiers, owing to the activity in Mr. Chase on behalf of his friends, Ohio has nine Major Generals, of whom Irvin McDowell, W. T. Sherman, A. McD. Cook, R. C. Schenck, Wm. S. Rosecrans, and S. B. McPherson are natives of her soil. U. S. Grant (Ohis-born) was appointed from Illinois, and Don Carlos Buell from Indiana, J. D. Cox appointed from Ohio, was born in

Illinois has five Major Generals, of whom not one was born on her soil, David Hunter was born in the District of Columbia, John Pope and John A. McClernand in Kentucky, U. S. Grant in Ohio, and Stephen A. Hurlbut (brother to Wm. H. Hurlbut of the Times) in South Caro-

Missouri has two Major Generals, Ethan A. Hitchcock, born in Vermont,

and Franz Sigel, born in Germany. Rhode Island has one Major General, Ambrose E. Burnside, born in Indiana. (Banks, Burnside, McClellan and Rosecrans, were all, previous to the war, attached to the lifinois Central Railroad.)

Indiana has two double starred officers, Lewis Wallace, born in it, and Don Carlos Buell, appointed from it, though born in

Iowa has one Major General, Samuel R. Curtis, born in New York.

sious M. Clay, William Nelson (deceased), and Thomas L. Crittenden. Astronomer Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell was appointed from New York, and Gens. Pope and Mc-Glernand from lilinois, as previously set

Virginia gives two Major Generals and

appoints one-George H. Thomas. The

other Virginian, Jesse L. Reno ("dead on the field of honor"), was appointed from Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania gives birth to four Major Generals and appoints five. George Cad-

wallader, John G. Parke, S. P. Heintzelman (that "grim veteran,") and William B. Franklin were born in and appointed and to see that the wrath which Mr. abolitionist, the border slave States that from the "Key Stone." Jesse L. Reno was of Virginian birth. New Hampshire has four Major Generals in service, of whom but one, John G. Foster, was appointed from her.

Gen. Dix was appointed from New York,

B. F. Butler from Massachusetts, and strong Southern proclivities of old,) from the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia, by the way, appoints two Major Generals: Edw. O. C. Ord, born in Maryland, and Fitz John

Erasmus D. Keyes, born in Massachusetts New Jersey has no Major General .-The only one she ever had, Philip Kearfield of honor," was born in New York. California is, of course, too much in her infancy to have given birth to any Major General. But in the selection of Joseph Hooker, was born in Massachusetts, to be her standard bearer, she

born in it, was appointed from Illinois.

Maine appoints one Major General,

Michigan appoints one Major General, but he is not a Michigander. Israel B. Richard, was born in Vermont.

evinces a taste and judgment entitling ber

to become the mother of Generals immedi-

Vermont's only native Major-General is Wm. F. Smith, Ethan A. Hitchcock, (the Herald's "Julius Caesar Hitchcock,") was appointed from Missouri, and Israel B. Richardson from Michigan.

Connecticut (thrifty State) thinks Major-Generalcies are not to be lavished on other States' children, and so she gives her own two to her two sons, John Sedgwick and H. G. Wright.

South Carolina comes last in the list, Illinois proudly taking the responsibility of appointing a son of the "stiff-necked Palmetto generation," in the person of stephen A. Hurlbut, an officer who, though not devoid of faults, bears a deservedly and the qualities which most adorn a commander.

FOROOT HIMSELF.-Senator Hunter, of Virginia, made quite a blunder, and elecmatters in mystery, and requiring the house, amused by what they supposed to trifled the Rebel Senate, some time ago, people to believe that all is safe without be his play. Their borror at finding they by inadvertently swearing one of the clerks to support the Constitution of the United States.